Language Leveling of A

All the members present, except Messrs. Queen Pepper. Burns, Morgan, and Miller.
Mr. Easby presented communications from A.
Noerr and D. Butler, in relation to the bill regulating the weight of bread; which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Callan presented the petition of Hugh Leddy, praying remission of a fine; which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims. Mr. Rilley presented the petition of Chas. W. Fenton and others, for a flag footway on G street south, between 8th and 9th streets west; which was read and referred to the Committee on

Improvements. Mr. Easby, from the Committee on Improvements, to which was referred a bill for the relief of Hugh Hughes, reported the same without amendment; and the bill was read the third time

Mr. HUTCHINGSON, from the Committee of Claims, to which the petition was referred, reported a bill for the relief of John Skinner; which was read twice.

Mr. RILEY, from the Committee of Claims, to its further consideration; which was agreed to. Mr. BARR, from the Committee of Claims, to which the petition was referred, reported a bill for the relief of Andrew Carroll; which was read

Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of L. Newmyer, in relation to his petition for the remission of a fine; which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that he had on the 13th instant approved a bill entitled "An act for the construction of a reservoir at the intersection of 7th street west and M street north," but stating the necessity of making an appropriation therefor; which was read and referred to the Committee on Improve-

Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for cleaning alleys, gutters, &c., in the several Wards;" which was read three times and passed.

The Board of Aldermen having disagreed to the amendment of this Board to the resolution in relation to the payment of interest on the cost of the iron bridge over the canal at 14th street west, and for other purposes, the amendment of this Board was, on motion, insisted on.

The joint resolution from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the fire annihilator, was taken up, read the third time, and passed. The amendment of the Board of Aldermen to

the bill for the improvement of the spring in square 490 was taken up, read, and agreed to. bill from the Board of Aldermen for the relief of John Fletcher was reported from the Committee on Improvements without amendment, and read the third time, and passed.

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen to the amendment of this Board to the resolution authorizing a further distribution of the Gorporation plat-books was taken up and agreed to.

The bills from the Board of Aldermen for the relief of Thomas Lewis was reported by Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on improvements

and read the third time and passed. Mr. Hurchingson, from the Committee Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Board of Aldermen for the relief of Henry Gessler, reported the same without amendment and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Easny, from the Committee on Improvements, to which was referred the bill from the Board of Aldermen for the relief of Ann E. Kervand, reported the same without amendment; and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Douglass submitted the following resolulution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be directed to in-uire into the expediency of altering or amending the laws a reference to hucksters, so as to make all pay a license to Mr. Davis, on leave, introduced a bill to prohibit organ-grinders and others from playing in the streets of the city; which was read twice,

and referred to the Committee on Police. Mr. BARR submitted the following resolution.

which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be and they are ereby authorized and instructed to inquire into the expe-liency of further legislation to prohibit the throwing of tones, &c., in the streets of this city. The bill from the Board of Aldermen to auyor to settle with the contractors

for paying, whenever any portion of a footway not less than a square has been completed, was taken up, read three times, and passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. EASBY. Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on Improvements, to which was referred the petition of

James Riordan and others, for grading and paving the alley in square No. 222, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; and they were discharged accordingly. Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced a bill en-

titled "An act making additional appropriation for grading C street north, from 17th to 22d street west;" which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Improvement. Mr. Mulloy, on leave, introduced a joint reso-

lution authorizing the distribution of the city plats to the members of the last Council: which was read twice, and, on its third reading, the yeas and pays were as follows:

Yras-Messrs. Hay, Hanson, Hutchingson, Mulloy, Pumphrey, Riley, and Van Riswick-7.

So the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing gas to be introduced into the interior of the City Hall; which was read three times and

And the Board adjourned.

## Items.

The emigration to California by sea and land this year will, it is calculated, reach, if not exceed, one hundred thousand persons.

Edwin Forrest, esq., the tragedian, was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, last week, in Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, of New York. Aberdeen is said to be the only place in the United Kingdom where the old four-in-hand

stage-coaches are still in use. It is estimated, from the accounts European journals give, that there are not less than 76,680 political prisoners in Europe. Horrible to think

Gov. Ujhazy left St. Louis on the 9th instant, for Iowa, to make arrangements to imigrate to the Hungarian colony in Texas.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati bave decided that musty whiskey is unmerchantable, and that the seller is responsible to the purchaser, when an unmerchantable article is sold.

There are in the United States eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster—thirty-one of whom are in Pennsylvania. Some of these are important offices.

Many women are loved without knowing it, and many think they are loved when they are not. They generally find out their mistake after

Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded among those with whom he dwells; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep fice from his pillow—he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a real. computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal eye.

#### THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whige of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for selfgovernment and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the folowing as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

effected: 1. The government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entanwhich was referred the petition of Henry Edeling and Michael Keller, asked to be discharged from never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other counies our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in stitutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

riples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable agement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove ebstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, when ever such improvements are necessary for the commo defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every in-stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State. and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate: and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present fficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agita-tion of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisleans, Samuel F. Vinces of J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneid, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.
istant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolins; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indians, John C. Kunkle, of
Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginis;
N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Ilfinots; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

# Mexican Mustang Liniment!

EAD the following proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the since a non of all external remedies ever before offered to the

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 189 Wainut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right ride, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and theonly ecssation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally adviced him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The LAME MADE TO WALK—About the first of April I

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The Lame made to Walk.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left band, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Limiment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrifled. I used nothing but the Mustang Limiment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split asunder, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was cut and cleft to the joint with a deep and alwinning gash, and it gave me great pain and uneasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of myleg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Limiment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a land in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever.

"I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Limiment.

"Sulphus Springs, Jeff. Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Limiment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. Braad & Co., so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

large sizes.

A. G. Bragg & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and
Georgetown.

Charges Storr & Co., Agents, Washington. CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

THE PHRE NOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Firstes, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead; and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, set., all of which will be found highly useful and excessingly interesting.

eedingly interesting.

### OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, few York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

### FOWLERS & WELLS.

Bank of METROPOLIS STOCK FOR BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—H [News.] Browns Marble Building.

#### Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

· WELL T & GOOMEST,

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown

Heights. In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the

military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie-fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.
In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic chol-era fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war

to a just and favorable issue. In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the

Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of 'The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary,"

and saved his country from a bloody and waste-

ful war with Great Britain In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama f the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent. On the 19th of April he entered the city of

Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote. On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

## Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of

Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten egiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

#### Splendid Lotteries FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.) \$31,500-10 prizes of \$3,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 79, POR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 4. 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME.

...\$31,500 | 10 prizes of... 6,700 | 10 prizes of... 3,000 | 20 prizes of... 1,000 | 158 prizes of... 
 &c.,
 &c.,
 &c.

 Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
 Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00

 Do
 do
 22 half
 do......
 55.00

 Do
 do
 22 quarter
 de.....
 27.50

\$51,554-20 prizes of \$5,000 are \$100,000 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 85, FOR 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11. 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME. .....\$51,554 | 145 prizes of .... 5,000 | 65 prizes of .... 1,500 | 65 prizes of ... 1,000 | &c., &c., Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75-Eighths \$1.873. 

\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 91, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18. 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME. ...\$40,000 | 1 prize of... 20,000 | 20 prizes of... 10,000 | 20 prizes of... 6,000 | 20 prizes of... 5,000 | 20 prizes of... 4,000 | 199 prizes of... Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. \$64,780! 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars! Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 25. Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75 SPLENDID SCHEME. splendid capital of...\$64,780 | 1 prize of... splendid prize of... 20,000 | 3 prizes of... splendid prize of... 10,000 | 50 prizes of... splendid prize of... 10,000 | 397 prizes of...

ke., kc., kc., kc., kc., Tickets \$20 — Halves \$10 — Quarters \$5 — Eighths \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 25 wholes \$25.00 Do do 25 halves \$110.00 Do do 25 quarters 55.00 Do do 26 eighths 27.50 Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above spiendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,

THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to carl and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Walters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

3. No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

Jy 17—S&Tulm

Jy 17-S&Tulm LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building. [From the National Intelligencer of August 6.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidence of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead in represence of the tration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and can-dor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support. Your inquiries open the whole question of do-mestic slavery, which has in different forms, for

a number of years, agitated Congress and the Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded

to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should cer ainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for teuching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both

races in those States to touch the relation be

tween master and slave in this District. I have from the first been of opinion that Conrress was bound by the constitution to receive o refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adop-tion of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have atached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

mination. It is gratifying to know that general mel tion has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil with-out some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to pen-etrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MER-

ANTILE, an Agricultural, and other Departments.

For particulars apply to

W. S. F. GRAHAM, President. NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bell, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR-

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. *Proof*—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His votes and Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whig party are in favor of an economica administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Conven-tion, as follows: "5. Government should be conducted upon

principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in evying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitaencouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to hold a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State: and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it. PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, anufactures, commerce, and all branches of industry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

LANDS. The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable pro-portion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. I refer to the journals.

ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

nomination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

By reference to the Senate Journal of Janu ary 14, 1839, you will find the following propo-

sition pending in that body: "And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

at fifty cents per acre." Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21, noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the oneman power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life, of which he has been among the sufferers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry soldier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man was ever turned away from his door or his tent, in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree, for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some

relief. CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS. Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

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for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1890.

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Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Tharm., Medical College, Ga.

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R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1851.

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Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Iowa.
T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph.
Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.
feb 21—tf

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat crucally, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rode, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

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